

THE UPHOLSTERED GIRL.

She Tells How She Manages to Get Clothes Out of the Ordinary.

"Where do you find such odd and picturesque clothes?" asked the fluffy blonde of the flaxen brunette in a terra cotta house gown with a loose chain girdle. "Everything you wear looks so different and distinct from other girls' clothes, yet—"

"And yet you know I can't afford imported or expensive things?" finished the other, relates the New York Sun. "Well, that's just it, and I'll tell you."

"My dress allowance is small and my ideas are large, but fortunately for me I can wear the picturesque. When I realized that satin and velvet and the broadcloth were beyond my purse I decided to find what would look just as well or better on me and cost less."

"I don't go in for suits, but for frocks and long coats, the latter rather loosely made from plain materials. A soft or chiffon scarf around my neck is more conspicuous than my wrap always, and my hat, generally a big one, is in the same tone as the scarf. You know one can buy exquisite neck cloths in chiffon and soft silks for \$5, whereas good furs will mount up to about ten times that sum."

"Then I wanted unusual shades and patterns for my frocks, house gowns and occasional blouses. I searched long and hard before I struck the right place, and where do you suppose it was?"

"I can't imagine," responded the blonde. "In the upholstery department! They have the loveliest silks and soft chaperones you ever saw, and all in such odd colors and designs."

"The silks are a different quality from those you find in the dress stores. The goods are softer and more pliable, and there are other materials by the yard soft and odd, which wear better than silk and cost less."

"This little gown I have on was made from just such stuff, and I have a house evening gown that I made myself from a pair of white madras curtains. The dull robe and pink that I saw so fond of and usually wear are easily found in the drapery department, and the yellow is perfectly lovely."

"The rough pongee which was worn so much for frocks last summer and was considered a great novelty had been sold in the drapery department for several seasons and I had a dress made from it long before I saw another. And curls and curtain shades make lovely trimmings and girdles."

"I have found the scheme a great money saver as well as a means of getting the unusual and picturesque designs. Of course I don't think anybody could do it—in fact, I am not sure they can't. A girl must be rather slim and picturesque type, and if she can, as I do, make her own clothes, so much the better. To any body like that I would say, 'Try it.'"

CONSUMPTIVE NEGROES.

Dealing with Tuberculosis Among the Blacks a Difficult Problem.

Perhaps the most insistent demand for hospital sanatorium facilities is for negroes. There are some public hospitals to which a consumptive negro may be admitted, if he is a pauper and can be induced to entertain the idea of a hospital. But it is almost impossible for a negro in the early stages of tuberculosis who is able to pay a reasonable amount for treatment, to find any institution open to him. Wars or cottages for negroes in connection with existing hospitals and sanatoriums, if that be practicable, or separate institutions, if that be necessary, are essential preliminaries to any serious attempt to deal with this problem, writes Lillian Woodard, in the Southern Workman.

"Then, since tuberculosis is a disease of the cities, and since the negro is not clapped under his inheritance, as yet, by his training, to city civilization, it would seem to be important to keep as many of them as possible in the country and in agricultural work there."

But since there are already large numbers of negroes in the cities, and since they will continue to be attracted thither in spite of all the arguments that can be advanced against such attraction, conditions under which they live in the cities must be improved.

Finally, it is necessary to teach the negro as it is necessary to teach the white man, the simple and comforting truth about tuberculosis; that it is a disease which can be avoided by cleanliness and light living; that it can be cured if rational treatment is begun in time, and that three-fourths of the early cases in the best sanatoriums are cured, and that, although it is a curable disease, it need not be considered.

A Tattered Menu.
A lady recently offered the New York City a considerable gift. The gift was a menu, each from a different restaurant.

LABRADOR PEARLS.

DESOLATE LAND HAS LITTLE KNOWN SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Immense Masses of Water Mussels in Many of Which Jewels Are Found Choke the Rivers.

The deep sea fishermen and whale or seal hunters are about the only people who know much of the northern Labrador coast, where it runs up into Hudson bay territory. Barrenness and desolation, rocky shores beaten by the icy Atlantic, long winters and short, inclement summers are its chief characteristics.

There are but few signs of human life; merely ancient rockbuilt shelters set up by whalers from Nantucket or Gloucester, when Greenland whales were hunted among the icebergs, or rude seal hunters' shanties, where observation parties land for a day or two at a time. But curious as it appears, there is a little known source of wealth in that lone land.

It is found in the rushing rivers, which generally make their last leap into the ocean over a steep and high waterfall. The immense masses of fresh water mussels, which in many places actually choke the streams, first directed attention to it in late years.

Men wondered why the old-time whaler or seal hunters and other early navigators had collected such quantities of the shells as were to be seen piled about the camping places. Then a short search by a well-read ne'er-do-well a few years ago revealed a large, irregularly shaped pearl, under a pile of old shells, and immediately a valuable secret was revealed to a few persons.

Since that time a certain number of men have become expert pearl fishers, and now shipments are periodically, and in summer regularly, made of pearls. These men make fair wages by their labors, though of course the returns vary according to the fortune, good or bad, which attends the individual.

Some of the pearls are large and of great value. Last year about this time one was sold to a New Yorker of rare discrimination in the purchase of curios for upward of \$1,000. In appearance these fresh water pearls are not easily distinguished from those obtained in southern seas, though unfortunately a certain percentage of them are irregular in shape.

Usually they are silvery white in color; though a young man who has just returned from Labrador has a pair of rose pink pearls, perfectly matched, which weigh about 12 grains each and are worth probably \$50 or \$75 apiece.

Strangely enough, this lucky one was not a pearl hunter, but took a dump of shells in his hand, and sat down to open them with his pocket knife. He found the two pearls in one large shell. After that find he spent a fortnight in searching for more, but only secured about half a dozen small ones, worth perhaps three dollars the lot.

As a rule the pearl hunting is gone about in a more scientific manner than that. The mussels are regularly stacked on flat rocks or sand bars, and are allowed to decompose, when the shells open naturally and are easily examined for the pearls, which lie loosely embedded in the flesh of the fish.

It appears that the Indians of that district have always known of these fresh water pearls, and that several of the rivers running north have been regularly fished for them for many generations. Most of the pearls collected by these people in olden times were ruined by being rudely bored, so that they might be strung for necklaces or for the adornment of wampum belts.

Nowadays the wide awake Hudson Bay company traders pay a fair price for all the Indians can collect. Some of the Montreal houses have regular dealings with the pearl hunters of the coast, and have agents on the spot who secure shipments for them.

The Volunteers.
The volunteer force needs but little encouragement to make it the anchor of national defense, a valuable asset in the maintenance of our world-wide empire, and the bulwark of the country. If the necessities of war should ever denude our island kingdom of its regular troops and militia.—United Service Gazette.

Neglecting a Sure Remedy.
Daughter—Yes, I know Mr. Staylate comes very often, but it isn't my fault. I do everything I can to drive him away.

Old Gentleman—Fudge! I haven't heard you sing to him once.—Stray Stories.

Good Patient.
Dr. O'Hash—Your trouble arises from the fact that you eat too much and drink too much.

Mr. McFosh—All right, doc, all right. I'll cut down my meals at once.—Cleveland Leader.

FOR THE CONVALESCENT.

Here Is a Number of Dishes Suitable for Folk Recovering from Various Ailments.

Corn Tea.—Parch common corn until browned through, grind and pour on boiling water. Drink with or without cream. This is excellent for nausea, etc.

Buttermilk Pop.—A man who was suffering from dyspepsia was cured by this "pop." Put one quart of buttermilk in the milk boiler. When nearly boiling add two tablespoons of flour which has been rubbed with one teaspoonful of milk. Stir until it boils. A diet of this "pop" is also excellent for nervous dyspepsia.

Macaroni Soup.—Into a quart of boiling water put a handful of macaroni broken into inch pieces. Let it boil an hour, then add two cups of strained stewed tomatoes and just before serving pour in a half cup of cream.

Sago Currant Jelly.—Soak in cold water five tablespoonfuls of sago one hour; strain off the water, add a half pint currant juice (strained), boil slowly 15 minutes, stirring occasionally, and add half a cup of sugar. Pour into molds and serve the following day. Cranberries or other acid fruits may be used. Tempting dish for an invalid.

Oatmeal Snaps.—Mix one cupful of sweet cream and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and add fine oatmeal until stiff; knead slightly, roll to the thickness of one-eighth of an inch, cut in shapes; bake crisp in a moderate oven.

Codfish Toast.—Toast graham bread or corn; lay upon a platter and cover with codfish prepared in milk.

Tomato Toast.—Stew one quart of tomatoes; season with one tablespoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Pour over graham bread toasted. Note: Never use white bread for toast, when you can find unbleached or entire wheat flour, for it becomes doughy and is far less nutritious.

Cracker Omelet.—Break one quart of oyster crackers in small pieces; pour over them one pint of hot milk, with half a teaspoonful of salt. Stir three eggs well beaten and put into a hot skillet. Cook slowly for ten minutes, frequently stirring, to prevent scorching. N. Y. World.

PRETTY NIGHT-GOWNS.

A Very Long Shoulder and a Very Short Sleeve Is Now Considered the Thing.

As has been fashionable for some time, most of the new night robes are made very long on the shoulders, with yokes or yoke effects and sleeves reaching half way to the elbow. Many of the sleeves are little more than ruffles of lace or embroidery in appearance, but actually they are shaped well in to the arm toward the top. All well-made night-gowns are shaped in very decided ways at the waist line. Square, pointed and round, slightly low necks are popular, and are finished around the top with flat insertion or trills through which ribbon is run.

Smocking has taken the place of fine tucks as a supplementary decoration to the lace and embroidery in many of the new gowns. Rows of puffing between which there are insertions is also a popular mode of trimming, but neither smocking nor puffing founders so well as the fine tucks unless great care is used, and consequently the tucks will continue to be more or less popular. Reading is used somewhat sparingly on the new lingerie. More than one row of ribbon is rarely seen on the imported garments, either the night robes or underwear.

One of the handsomest of the night robes recently seen in Paris was made with a very low, square neck with back and front and mandarin sleeves flat at the top and broadening toward the bottom. A perfectly flat trimming of guipure was laid around the armhole, where the sleeve joined the gown. Six square motifs of guipure trimmed the front of the gown, being put on in two rows on either side the opening flaps. Six of these motifs decorated each sleeve two of them being placed on the two points of the sleeves. Around the lower edge of the sleeves was a very broad and handsome band of embroidery.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Neckwear.

Stocks, turn-over collars and cuffs, are worn as much as ever, and the dainty hand-embroidered sets make very attractive presents. They can be made of either heavy or sheer linen, and are usually worked in white mercerized cotton, but I have seen very pretty ones, embroidered in the deep blues, and in the Persian shades. The straight collar does not fit well, as a rule, so in choosing a design see that it curves slightly. The newest cuff is quite deep, though the narrow ones are still worn. One particularly pretty set I saw had a design of large dots done in deep blue, pale blue, green, pink and violet. The edge was straight and was buttonholed in dark blue.

Potatoes and Cheese.

Cut some boiled potatoes into slices and prepare a sauce of one cupful of milk thickened with one tablespoonful of flour and with two tablespoonfuls of butter added, and mix with one cupful of grated cheese, a little cayenne, two teaspoonfuls of mustard. Line a dish with croquettes, arrange around them a close row of the potato slices, and cover with the sauce; repeat in alternate layers, covering the whole with sauce; sprinkle lightly with grated cheese and very brown croquettes, and bake in the oven for about 20 minutes.

THE TIRED HOUSEWIFE.

Simple Life All Right, But It Does Not Mean a Woman Must Do All Her Own Work.

There is more than one feminine view of the simple life. One woman lives it by doing her own work and scrubbing her own floors as she did when her husband was at bottom salary. And yet she buys furs which run into the hundreds, and wears other things in proportion. She would rather work to "feel that she can have things," is her explanation, although her husband would like to try a regime of that open house which a good housekeeper, well assisted in the kitchen, can make a delight to the chance guest.

Another couple live in an extra large and beautiful flat. The wife works all the time to keep it immaculate, doing the cleaning herself. They follow the chilly way of going out to meals because she is not strong enough to do everything and because it is cheaper and there is a little more to put in the flat.

The ideal of pleasure and expenditure in both cases is its own commentary on what the training of sink routine may become if the divine longing to learn and know has not already been implanted.

When the wife's contribution of work is to the health or education or development of another it can only react in blessing to herself. When it is a matter of strenuous economy it is often as helpful in shutting out the irritating contact with those who are merely idle triflers as it is in actual saving.

But when there is not actual need the woman who has the best good of her family and herself at heart should stop and take an inventory of what it means to her. It is the narrowing of opportunity. There is shutting down of part of the hospitality. The husband, instead of bringing home an unexpected friend to dinner, will often entertain him downtown.

The wife cannot linger at the little afternoon tea to which she has been invited on account of having to hurry home to start dinner. She can't enjoy the caller who drops in late or join the children's French class after school for the same reason.

It means that the dead level of fireproofness from getting the dinner and doing up the dishes comes just at the time when her husband suggests a walk. If when money tightness comes the extra is being put into furniture and clothes and outside dinners it is not the simple life which is lived by working and saving. There was an older cult which expressed the meaning of that popular phrase more explicitly it less tersely. It was "plain living and high thinking," and it surely included plain dressing. But there was nothing in it to prevent the plain viduals being beautifully served or the well-trained attendance of a maid. The picture of it is one somehow in which the wife and husband together can take a little gracious, if austere, leisure in which there is an observance of the amenities and ceremonies.—Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hearthstones, if painted with two or three coats of white enamel, will only require to be wiped with a damp cloth when soiled.

Varnished paint can be kept looking as bright as though freshly done by soaking in water some time a rag filled with flaxseed, and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

Never rinse white lace in blue water under the impression that this will improve the color. Real lace should be finally rinsed in skim milk, which will give it the soft, creamy tint so much admired.

When cleaning grates, add half a dozen drops of turpentine to the black lead, stir well, and a beautiful polish will be the result when finished. It also keeps stoves from rusting when not in use.

A mixture, composed of equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil, will remove white marks on furniture caused by water; rub it in with a soft rag and wipe off with a perfectly clean duster.

Iron rust on marble can be removed by rubbing with lemon juice. Another help for it and other stains, is to mix one ounce of finely powdered chalk, one ounce of pumice stone and two ounces of soda; mix with water and rub the mixture over the stains until they disappear.

An excellent polish for floors is made of half a pound of beeswax, shaved, put into a gallop and covered with turpentine; stand by the fire to dissolve. When using, put some on a flannel, and afterward brush with rather a stiff brush, such, for instance, as a scrubbing or broom brush.—People's Home Journal.

Colored Spats.

Colored cloth gaiters are worn a great deal, especially with patent leather shoes, which every one knows are very cold things. The spats go far towards supplying necessary warmth, and are besides an addition to the toilet. It is possible to get spats to match almost any shade of the fashionable colors, but it cannot be denied that the most effective spats are brown, black, dark blue or gray. Red, green or purple ones are far from becoming, as a rule, and as for the shepherds' plaids they increase the size of the feet, and that is enough to say of them, since the modern woman has a sufficiently large foot all ready.



TIME TABLE.

All trains daily except as otherwise noted.

A Daily Except Sunday

Train No.	FOREST CITY TRAIN SERVICE.	Depart
27	For Council Bluffs and Omaha from St. Louis and St. Joseph.	8:10 a.m.
41	For Lincoln, Denver, Colorado and Pacific Coast from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	9:13 p.m.
1	For Lincoln, Denver, Colorado and Pacific Coast from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	11:35 p.m.
21	For Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis from Kansas City and St. Joseph.	2:31 p.m.
A 43	For Tarkio and Nodaway Valley branches from St. Joseph.	5:10 p.m.
23	For Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis from St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.	1:30 a.m.
A 91	Way freight north bound.	9:45 a.m.
A 46	For St. Joseph from Villisca and Nodaway and Tarkio Valley branches.	9:45 a.m.
22	To St. Joseph and Kansas City from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Council Bluffs.	3:03 a.m.
20	To St. Joseph and Kansas City from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Council Bluffs.	1:02 p.m.
26	To St. Joseph and St. Louis from Omaha and Council Bluffs.	8:17 p.m.
18	For St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and all eastern point.	5:10 p.m.
A 92	Way freight south bound.	2:31 p.m.

FINE FARM LANDS

Your choice of 150,000 acres of fine wheat and oats land as the sun shines on, at prices but little above rentals in Missouri and Iowa. Or, if this is not good enough, we will get you a deed for all the good grain land you want, in the Panhandle of Texas, in exchange for your first two crops. Let us tell you about them, or what is better, go along and let us Show You, the first Tuesdays in January and February, on special excursion rates.

We also have got a few tracts of good timber lands in Southern Missouri, at bargain prices.

N. F. MURRAY & SON,
OREGON, MISSOURI.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale By Petree Bros. & Benton, Oregon, Mo., To-wit:

- No. 1. Consists of 31 acres, 2 miles north of Oregon; has 17 acres in cultivation, 7 acres in timber pasture, post and wire, hog tight fence, 2 wells, windmill, 3 tanks, 3 hydrants, 900 feet of pipe and 1 cistern; also running water. Fruit consists of apple and peach trees. Farm is 21x150; granary, hog house, etc. Land is of the best quality. Price \$100.00 per acre.
- No. 2. Consists of a farm of 180 acres, with two sets of improvements. Will sell separate or all together. Price \$25.00 per acre, if sold all together. This farm is located about 3 1/2 miles northeast of Oregon, is splendidly watered, and in fact, is a No. 1 farm.
- No. 3. Is a bottom farm of 138 acres, about 60 of which is being plowed, balance pasture. Located 1/2 mile southwest of Napier and is cheap at \$10.00 per acre.
- No. 4. Consists of 10 acres, located 1 1/2 miles northwest of Forest City. Has a one room box house, small stable; 10 acres in cultivation; 30 acres in timber. Price \$1,000.00.
- No. 5. 7 1/2 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Forbes; has dwelling of 3 rooms and \$500.00 will buy it.
- No. 6. Consists of 10 acres with frame house 14x21, log barn, located 1 1/2 miles east of Richville; has 30 acres in cultivation, 10 acres in timber, a good dug well. Has apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees. \$1,300.00 will buy it.
- No. 7. We have under contract, a large body of rich Missouri bottom land. This land is all within the Ditch District and will be drained by the ditches now being constructed. There is no richer land in the state of Missouri, and we can sell it to you if sold soon, at prices that will insure a profit of from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre as soon as the ditch is completed. This will pay you to investigate.
- No. 8. Is a nice little farm of 60 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Oregon, in good state of cultivation, nicely improved, a comfortable dwelling house, all out buildings new. This is a bargain at \$25.00 per acre.
- No. 9. Is 41 acres of land, 30 acres in cultivation, well fenced, comfortable dwelling house, within 1 mile of church, store and school house. Cheap at \$15.00 per acre.
- No. 10. This is a farm of 120 acres, 1 mile from Oregon, splendidly improved, 60 acres creek bottom, 15 acres timber, balance rich upland. Plenty of fruit and water. Price \$25.00 per acre.
- No. 11. 80 acres, 3 miles of Forbes, with a good 4-room dwelling, built in 1901; small stable, smoke house, 2 hen houses, hog shed, cow shed, 3 good springs, one near house; 1/2 mile to school house, all under fence. Has 800 apple besides all kinds of other fruit. 60 acres in cultivation, 25 acres in timber. We consider this a great bargain at \$25.00 per acre. Investigate.
- No. 12. 16 acres near the above, all in orchard for \$1,000. Kindly look this up.
- No. 13. 210 acres southeast of Forbes, all bottom land and all in cultivation. Good land and \$10.00 per acre will buy it.
- No. 14. Consists of a splendid farm of 126 acres, all under cultivation but 6 acres, which is in timber. Has frame house of 5 rooms, stable for 6 horses, smoke and hen house, etc. All under fence and only 2 1/2 miles from Forest City, on a good, level road; in fact, a splendid, good farm and \$60 an acre will buy it.
- No. 15. We have a very attractive, little home of 24 acres, situated in the Murray neighborhood and about 5 miles northeast of Forbes. It has a fine apple and pear orchard, dwelling and other outbuildings, situated in about 200 yards of a school house and about 1/2 mile from a church in a good neighborhood. Owner has a blacksmith shop on premises and has been doing the neighborhood work for many years, but on account of failing health is forced to sell. We should like to show this to the right man. If interested, please call and see us or write.

The above are only a few of the many tracts of land that we have for sale. If you want to buy a farm, come in and see us. We also have several bargains in residence property in Oregon that we would like to show you.

We have a complete set of abstracts of title to all real estate in Holt county. Your orders for abstracts are solicited, and we guarantee you prompt attention and accurate work. Yours for business,

PETREE BROS. & BENTON,
OREGON, Mo.

Are You Interested in the South?

DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN

The Great Central South?

OF INNUMERABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN OR OLD ONES—TODAY RICH

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock-raising, where the extreme of winter feeding is but six or eight weeks? Of mines where truck-growing and fruit-raising yield enormous returns each year? Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries? Of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings?

If you want to know the details of any or all of these, write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.